

taining a formidable armed force ready for any emergency.

Although so far about 2,500,000 men have been demobilized, only 50,000 officers have been released, so that the French army practically is as ready for business as it ever was. It was announced at a recent session of the Chamber of Deputies that the demobilization of the classes down to 1907 was to be completed the third week in April, and when that time arrived plans would be published for the release of the men in the classes from 1907 to 1911. It is this announcement that now is deferred.

It will require new action by the Chamber of Deputies, however, to keep these classes with the colors after July 1, since the army appropriations were so much reduced at the recent session as to make their retention impossible, but during the critical time of the peace negotiations the army, composed of the youth of France, will be ready.

The semi-official *Temps* in a long article to-night, with *The Sun's* interview with the German Foreign Secretary as its text, suggests that if the Germans refuse to sign the treaty Prussia rather than the whole of Germany should be occupied with the Allies then can deal separately with the other German States, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg, which, it is believed, would bring Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau around quickly.

#### Deadline at Versailles.

Until the peace treaty actually is signed the Germans at Versailles will be treated strictly as enemies, with a No Man's Land between them and the Allies and associates, which will be crossed only when sessions are held with them at the Trانون. Newspaper correspondents of the allied countries will not have access to them at all, under the present plan. The German delegates will be accompanied by a few German correspondents, but they will be kept in a pen and no exchange of news with the correspondents from the Entente countries will be permitted.

The French have charge of the arrangements and it is the French plan that is being carried out, with regard to the treatment of the Germans, who are to be handled almost like prisoners of war. They are not to be allowed to step foot outside of Versailles and when they go about in that town they will be accompanied by guards, who will see that no one has communication with them. On the day that they sign the treaty the representatives of the victorious Powers may shake hands with them, and possibly the French may invite them to look Paris over before they return to Germany.

The Germans will be received by army officers, headed by a French Colonel, and this group will have the mission of guarding them until they cease to be enemies. The French are mindful of 1871 and they want the Germans to feel their position keenly. Some of the Allies do not favor such severe treatment and even would allow the Germans to enter Paris occasionally to see the sights, but would place a censorship on the news the Germans send home. The Americans are content to let the French carry out their own views on the matter.

#### House Still Optimistic.

Col. E. M. House does not believe the Germans will play for time, as he thinks they are anxious to obtain peace as soon as possible, but he always is optimistic. Some of the close advisers of the President point to the enormous size of the treaty and smile at House's optimism.

The treaty will comprise more than

1,000 articles and about 150,000 words, filling a 300 page book. It seems now physically impossible even to have it ready by next Friday, but this may be accomplished. The American Senate will be confronted with a huge task. The treaty will allow sixty days for ratification from the time it is signed, so that to give proper time for discussion the Senate will have to be convened immediately after the signing of the instrument.

In addition to the treaty there will be, according to present indications, the Wilson-Clemenceau agreement for the Senate to discuss also. If the effect of this is to continue the present voluntary alliance as a rearmament for France it may get Republican support, according to the belief of some here, who point out that Senator Lodge and others have been preaching this very thing as preferable to the League of Nations.

Paris is preparing for a mad delirium of joy when the treaty is signed which, it is believed, will exceed the armistice celebration. According to present plans, on the day that the treaty is signed the delegates of the Allies and their associates, with President Wilson at their head, will be escorted from Versailles to Paris, the whole road being strewn with flowers, and led under the Arc de Triomphe, with all Paris whooping it up.

#### By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 19.—An official statement says that the Commission on Reparations and Damages to-day unanimously adopted the second sub-committee's second report dealing with the financial capacity of enemy States and their means of payment and reparation.

The report is directed particularly to the question of restitution to be made by Germany to the allied and associated Powers in connection with, for instance, ships, machinery, rolling stock, plants and live stock.

#### FRENCH DISCUSSING A TRIPLE ALLIANCE Great Britain and United States to Be Included.

PARIS, April 19.—The question of an alliance between France, the United States and Great Britain is still being discussed by the newspapers. The *Espresso* to-day says that the latest suggestion is for a special covenant restricted to defensive measures. This agreement would not be intended to insure the payment of financial reparation.

LONDON, April 19.—In political circles here much significance is attached to the resolution adopted by the French Senate demanding the insertion in the peace treaty of guarantees suggested by the Allied High Command. The resolution may, perhaps, be read in connection with the interview with Marshal Foch had by a correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, in which the Allied Generalissimo insisted on the necessity of regarding the Rhine as the real barrier against another German attack, because the Rhine could be held with a small force, whereas the political frontier west of the Rhine, as proposed under the peace treaty, would, as the Marshal explained, have to be held with large forces along its whole length.

There are rumors that Marshal Foch insists strongly on these guarantees.

#### BALFOUR WARNS BELA KUN.

Hungary Still Seizes Foreign Property, Gen. Smuts Reports.

LONDON, April 19.—During the visit to Budapest recently of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, who was sent by the Paris conference to investigate the Hungarian situation, he obtained from Bela Kun, the Communist Foreign Minister, assurances regarding the protection of foreign interests in Hungary, the Press Bureau announced. Nevertheless, it is declared the Hungarian Government is still endeavoring to confiscate foreign property. In these circumstances Foreign Secretary Balfour has addressed a note to Bela Kun warning the Soviet Government that it will be held responsible for



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#### SITUATION GRAVE IN VIENNA.

Wholesale Pillage Expected to Increase as a Result.

Special Cable Dispatch to *The Sun* from the London Times Service.

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BEAN, April 19.—The Rumanian Press bureau publishes under reserve the following information brought from Vienna by a fugitive on a bicycle: A reign of terror is beginning. It is expected to increase individual acts of pillage and executions, and foreshadows wholesale plundering and massacres in the Russian fashion.

The informant asserted there is an abundance of foodstuffs in Hungary, but the peasants are hiding everything to avoid socialization. Food prices have risen enormously in the towns and famine is imminent. Thousands of bourgeois are absolutely destitute and the nobility are in the same plight. The places of the aristocracy in Budapest have been seized and looted on the pretext of the socialization of dwelling houses.

An instance is the mansion of Count Apponyi, who was turned into the street with an indemnity of 68 crowns (normally \$13.60).

#### JAPAN IS DISAPPOINTED.

Defeat of Racial Equality Clause Causes Great Stir.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, April 17 (delayed).—The report from Paris that the plea of the Japanese delegates for the inclusion in the covenant of the League of Nations of a clause providing for racial equality had failed of approval has caused great disappointment in Japan.

The *Hokoku* says that Japan should refuse to join the League of Nations, but the majority of the newspapers declare that Japan must face the situation bravely and steadfastly and endeavor to enhance the nation's progress and prestige.

#### Wants Missionary Sentenced.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, April 17 (delayed).—Special despatches from Pyeng Yang, Korea, where the Rev. E. M. Mowry of Mansfield, Ohio, a Presbyterian missionary, is on trial charged with permitting the Koreans to use his premises for printing propaganda in connection with the Korean independence movement, say that the prosecutor has asked that a sentence of six months be imposed. Judgment will be rendered later.

## VIENNA RIOTERS ARE SHOT BY THE TROOPS

Continued from First Page.

In the evening most of the shots came from the police, who fired into the air. After each volley crowds of boys and young women or passersby made a wild scramble for safety.

#### New Attack on Building.

Just before dark speeches were delivered at the foot of the Palais statue, which was draped with red bunting. Then a new attempt was made to force the doors of Parliament in which were imprisoned temporarily officials and a large body of newspapermen. Bombs were dropped by the rioters and fire bombs were cast at the windows, some of which lodged in the apartment of the keeper of the old House of Lords section.

For a few minutes black smoke swept across the broad streets, adding an impression of terror to the situation, but later the fire was extinguished. Machine guns cleared the streets for a few minutes, but the great crowd, consisting mostly of young men or professional agitators, returned again and again.

The police at all times showed excellent judgment. They continue to occupy Parliament and all approaches thereto, as well as all the public buildings.

Throughout the evening crowds of curious persons visited the spot and listened to speeches by agitators, who for the most part were unable to speak German correctly. These agitators worked in pairs, engaging in discussions with each other in order to attract an audience, after which they harangued against the Socialists, who they declared, were working hand in hand with the Allies and endeavoring to enslave Austrians. Sometimes the pair consisted of a man and a woman, but as a rule the crowd showed indifference to these speeches.

#### Frequent Shootings at Night.

As the evening wore on frequent shootings of a casual nature occurred, but the city bore its accustomed aspect of the night life which it has taken on during the last few weeks.

There is some uneasiness among the guests at the principal hotels, where American, British, French and Italian officers are quartered, but on the whole not much excitement. The Grand Opera and theatres are giving performances as usual, and numerous motor cars are to be seen about the streets.

COPENHAGEN, April 19.—Five policemen were killed and forty wounded and twenty demonstrators and bystanders were injured during disturbances in Vienna on Thursday, when a crowd of Bolshevik sympathizers attempted to storm the Austrian Parliament building, according to Vienna advices received here.

## BAVARIAN TROOPS FIGHT WITH REDS

Communists Defend Trenches Before Freising.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, April 19.—Serious fighting between Bavarian Communist and Government troops occurred yesterday near Freising, resulting in considerable losses for both sides, a Munich despatch to the *Tagblatt* says.

The Communists had constructed trenches near Freising, which is twenty miles north-northeast of Munich, and defended them with many machine guns.

Three thousand Wurttemberg troops the despatch adds, arrived at Dachau, north of Munich, last night. The Government leaders will not engage in a

decisive battle with the Communists until they have at least 10,000 troops around the Bavarian capital. It will be several days before this number of troops will be in position to move on Munich.

Bamberg, which has been the seat of the Bavarian Government of Premier Hoffmann, was the scene yesterday of a strong Communist uprising, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*. The Communists occupied the Central Railway station, the former royal residence and all the military barracks in Bamberg.

LONDON, April 19.—The Central Council at Munich has been dissolved and the power at present is in the hands of a committee of five men elected by the Soldiers' Council of the Bavarian capital, an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen says.

Food ration cards have been taken away from the bourgeoisie and the gas and electric supplies to bourgeois homes will be cut off.

The Committee of Five has decided that the strike of the workmen shall continue until the Communist troops have made secure the power of the Communist Government. The Government has decided to take over all drug stores and to transform hotels into dwellings for the proletariat.

COPENHAGEN, April 19.—Four persons were killed and twenty-four injured at Offenbach, in Hesse near Frankfurt, Friday, when Government troops attempted to stop a Communist procession. Great excitement prevails, according to advices received, and a state of siege has been proclaimed.

[Offenbach is the chief manufacturing town of the former Grand Duchy of Hesse. Its population is more than 50,000.]

Government troops last Tuesday surrounded and captured 400 strike leaders in the Ruhr region who had left Essen to hold a secret meeting in the neigh-

boring town of Werden because a proclamation of martial law prevented a meeting in Essen. Many of the strikers who attempted to escape were wounded by the fire of the troops.

COPENHAGEN, April 19.—Berlin advices say rumors have been reiterated that a Soviet Government will be proclaimed in Saxony.

## 40,000 GREEKS PERISHED.

Remaining 60,000 Deported by Bulgars Repatriated.

Special Despatch to *The Sun*.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The repatriation of the Greeks held during the war by the Bulgarian armies, variously estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000, has been virtually completed, national headquarters of the American Red Cross was advised to-day.

Tens of thousands of Greeks died, it was declared, as the result of being deported from their homes in Eastern Macedonia and interned in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government claims that the Greeks did not number more than 60,000, but the Greeks insist the number was as high as 100,000. The difference was explained by the Red Cross as representing the deaths of Greeks from starvation, exposure and ill treatment.

The despatch with which the repatriation was handled was due in large part to the strong representations made to the allied control, which brought pressure to bear on the Bulgarian authorities, while the cooperation of the British, French and Greek missions that went to Sofia after the armistice was signed also was entered.

The Bulgars refused the permit for Red Cross workers to enter Bulgaria, despite authority from Gen. D'Esperey, the allied commander in chief, but this was overcome, as were Bulgarian efforts to prevent the establishment of canteens for the returning Greeks.

## BRYAN SEES RISK IN REJECTING PACT

Scores Covenant, but Urges It Be Accepted.

Special Despatch to *The Sun*.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 19.—"We must take risks whether we accept the League of Nations covenant or reject it," declared William Jennings Bryan in an address here to-night, speaking in behalf of a law to enforce national prohibition.

"We take more risks by rejecting it than by accepting, however. Its imperfections must not be allowed by us to lead to its rejection by America."

Bryan added that among the covenant's faults are that it does not go far enough, and that it is indefinite where definiteness is necessary. He declared against the right of the council to compel an economic boycott, because "while such boycotts are not war, they are likely to develop into a war."

He asserted that nations should have the right to decide for themselves whether they would undertake the things advised by the league's general council and that no doubt should be left as to whether a nation is required to furnish force to back up a council decision.

"This nation cannot afford to allow a council in which it has so small a voice to carry it into war against its will," he asserted, and Bryan said a substitute for war should be provided and public opinion should have a part in settling territorial expansion.

Bryan also objected to the small voting strength allowed America. He said all nations asked to become a mandatory should have the right to accept or decline. He also foresaw worldwide prohibition for the future. This, he believed, will help keep the world out of war.

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